

## REPORT

ON

## NATIVE PAPERS

FOR THE

Week ending the 21st July 1888.

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		<b>URIYA PAPERS.</b>	
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		<b>ASSAM PAPERS.</b>	
		Nil.	

## LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

No	Names of newspapers.	Place of publication.	Reported number of subscribers.	Dates of papers received and examined for the week.
	<b>BENGALI.</b>			
	<i>Monthly.</i>			
1	"Ahammadi"	Tangail, Mymensingh.	.....	
2	"Kasipore Nibasi"	Kasipore, Burrisal	.....	
	<i>Fortnightly.</i>			
3	"Ave Maria"	Calcutta	.....	
4	"Chandra Vilash"	Berhampore	.....	14th July 1888.
5	"Divakar"	Calcutta	.....	
6	"Gaura Duta"	Maldah	.....	
7	"Grambasi"	Uluberia	.....	15th ditto.
8	"Purva Bangabasi"	Noakhally	.....	
9	"Purva Darpan"	Chittagong	700	
10	"Uttara Banga Hitaishi"	Mahiganj, Rungpore	.....	
	<i>Weekly.</i>			
11	"Apurva Punchayat"	Calcutta	.....	12th ditto.
12	"Arya Darpan"	Ditto	102	13th ditto.
13	"Bangabasi"	Ditto	20,000	14th ditto.
14	"Burdwan Sanjivani"	Burdwan	302	10th ditto.
15	"Charuvartá"	Sherepore, Mymensingh	500	9th ditto.
16	"Chattal Gazette"	Chittagong	.....	
17	"Dacca Prakash"	Dacca	450	15th ditto.
18	"Dhumaketu"	Chandernagore	.....	
19	"Education Gazette"	Hooghly	825	13th ditto.
20	"Garib"	Dacca	.....	
21	"Hindu Ranjika"	Beauleah, Rajshahye	200	11th ditto.
22	"Jagatbasi"	Calcutta	.....	
23	"Murshidabad Patrika"	Berhampore	508	
24	"Murshidabad Pratinidhi"	Ditto	.....	13th ditto.
25	"Navavibhakar Sadharani"	Calcutta	1,000	16th ditto.
26	"Praja Bandhu"	Chandernagore	995	13th ditto.
27	"Pratikar"	Berhampore	600	
28	"Rungpore Dik Prakash"	Kakiniá, Rungpore	205	12th ditto.
29	"Sahachar"	Calcutta	500	11th ditto.
30	"Samaya"	Ditto	2,350	13th ditto.
31	"Sanjivani"	Ditto	4,000	14th ditto.
32	"Sansodhini"	Chittagong	800	6th ditto.
33	"Santi"	Calcutta	.....	18th ditto.
34	"Sarawat Patra"	Dacca	400	
35	"Som Prakash"	Calcutta	1,000	16th ditto.
36	"Srimanta Saudagar"	Ditto	.....	9th ditto.
37	"Sulabha Samachar and Kusadaha"	Ditto	3,000	13th ditto.
38	"Surabhi and Pataka"	Ditto	100	12th ditto.
	<i>Daily.</i>			
39	"Dainik and Samachar Chandrika"	Calcutta	7,000	
40	"Samvad Prabhakar"	Ditto	200	14th to 19th July 1888.
41	"Samvad Punachandrodaya"	Ditto	300	
42	"Banga Vidyá Prakashika"	Ditto	600	



No.	Names of newspapers.	Place of publication.	Reported number of subscribers.	Dates of papers received and examined for the week.
<b>ENGLISH AND BENGALI.</b>				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
43	"Dacca Gazette" ... ..	Dacca	.....	16th July 1888.
<b>HINDI.</b>				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
44	"Darjeeling Mission ke Másik Sámachár Patriká."	Darjeeling	.....	
45	"Kshatriya Pratiká" ... ..	Patna	.....	
<i>Weekly.</i>				
46	"Aryávarta" ... ..	Calcutta	.....	14th ditto.
47	"Behar Bandhu" ... ..	Bankipore	.....	
48	"Bhárat Mitra" ... ..	Calcutta	1,500	12th ditto.
49	"Sár Sudhánidhi" ... ..	Ditto	500	9th and 16th July 1888.
50	"Uchit Baktá" ... ..	Ditto	4,500	
51	"Hindi Samáchár" ... ..	Bhagulpore	1,000	
<b>PERSIAN.</b>				
<i>Weekly..</i>				
52	"Jám-Jahán-numá" ... ..	Calcutta	250	13th July 1888.
<b>URDU.</b>				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
53	"Aftal Alum Arrah" ... ..	Arrah	.....	
54	"Anis" ... ..	Patna	.....	
55	"Gauhur" ... ..	Calcutta	196	
56	"Sharaf-ul-Akbar" ... ..	Behar	150	
57	"Al Punch" ... ..	Bankipore	.....	9th ditto.
<i>Bi-weekly.</i>				
58	"Akhbar-i-darusaltanat" ... ..	Calcutta	340	10th, 14th, and 17th July 1888.
<i>Daily.</i>				
59	"Urdu Guide" ... ..	Calcutta	212	12th to 18th July 1888.
<b>URIYA.</b>				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
60	"Taraka and Subhavártá" ... ..	Cuttack	.....	
61	"Pradíp" ... ..	Ditto	.....	
62	"Samyabadi" ... ..	Ditto	.....	
<i>Weekly.</i>				
63	"Utkal Dípiká" ... ..	Cuttack	200	
64	"Balasore Samvad Váhika" ... ..	Balasore	205	
65	"Uriya and Navasamvád" ... ..	Balasore	.....	
<b>PAPERS PUBLISHED IN ASSAM.</b>				
<b>BENGALI.</b>				
<i>Fortnightly.</i>				
66	"Silchar" ... ..	Silchar	.....	
<i>Weekly.</i>				
67	"Paridarshak" ... ..	Silchar	450	







## I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

THE *Sahachar*, of the 11th July, would have nothing to say against the proposal to increase the number of the British constables in Persia, if the cost of maintaining those constables had not to be borne by India, which by the way pays the cost of maintaining British representatives in Arabia and Bagdad. How long will India be made to bear these unjust burdens?

*SAHACHAR*,  
July 11th, 1888.

## II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

## (a)—Police.

2. A correspondent of the *Cháruvartá*, of the 9th July, says that the head-constable of Sherepore town in Mymensingh, Raghubar Singh, the head-constable of the Sherepore town in Mymensingh, cannot read or write, is of a weak constitution, has a pain in the loins and a gouty foot, and is of loose character. The District Superintendent of Police is requested to consider whether such a havildar ought to remain in charge of the Sherepore Police.

*CHARUVARTA*,  
July 9th, 1888.

3. The *Sahachar*, of the 11th July, hopes that the measures which Mr. Lambert, Deputy Commissioner of Police, is taking in his department in consequence of the finding of the High Court in the torture case, are not mere dodges intended to throw dust in the eyes of the public.

*SAHACHAR*,  
July 11th, 1888.

In carrying out these measures, Mr. Lambert should disabuse himself of the notion that the European officers in the police service are all honest men. It is a fact that those among them at least who receive small salaries are largely given to bribery, and that the public have more confidence in native policemen of their rank in the service than they have in them.

4. The *Hindu Ranjika*, of the 11th July, says that the recent torture case shows how the police oppress the people even in Calcutta. Who shall say similar torture is not practised in every thana in Calcutta? It is also needless to say that police oppression must be greater in the mofussil than it is in Calcutta. Every sensible man will say that the powers of a police that commits such oppression ought to be curtailed. But Government unfortunately follows the very opposite course.

*HINDU RANJIKA*,  
July 11th, 1888.

5. The *Surabhi and Patáka*, of the 12th July, hopes that the Deputy Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, will ascertain whether or not there is truth in the rumour that police officers have taken advantage of the torture case to raise money by *zulum* from people wholly unconnected with the police.

*SURABHI & PATAKA*,  
July 12th, 1888.

6. The *Samaya*, of the 13th July, referring to the cases of murder and suspicious death at and near Barrackpore, in which the offenders still remain undetected, says that, instead of setting on the police to watch the political movements of the people, Government should direct it to be more zealous and careful than at present in doing its legitimate work of detecting crime and keeping the public peace.

*SAMAYA*,  
July 13th, 1888.

7. A correspondent of the same paper complains of thefts at Gowari Krishnagur, and of the remissness of the local police in apprehending the thieves.

*SAMAYA*.

8. The *Bangabási*, of the 14th July, complains of the inefficiency and highhandedness of the Calcutta Police, and mentions the following cases which have recently occurred in support of its statement:—

*BANGABASI*,  
July 14th, 1888.

(1) Two sons of a washerman were one day playing in Smith's lane in Calcutta. A man suddenly came and ran away



with the younger of the two. The police could not trace the offender. The dead body of the kidnapped child was afterwards found by the side of the Madrassa tank. but without any of the ornaments which the child had on his person.

(2) A Marwari was writing accounts in his shop at Barabazar when a *gunda* stepped in and belaboured him with a stick. He tried to escape but to no purpose. The matter was reported to the police, who, however, made no enquiries in the matter.

(3) An affray took place in front of the house of Baboo Jagannath Khunnah. The police has been able to arrest only a few men. Oppression by the *gundas* has greatly increased in the town, but the police take no steps to check it. The police oppresses only weak, innocent, and respectable people, and fails to bring the real roughs of Calcutta to justice.

DACCA PRAKASH,  
July 15th, 1888.

9. The *Dacca Prakash*, of the 15th July, referring to the death from excessive drinking of Mr. Bevan, late District Superintendent of Police, Noakholly, says that it is a pity that a drunkard like him was entrusted with the police charge of a whole district.

The late District Superintendent of Police, Noakholly.

DACCA GAZETTE,  
July 16th, 1888.

10. The *Dacca Gazette*, of the 16th July, says that the Indian police is all powerful. This is owing to the strong support it receives from Government. In other departments wrongs are redressed, but wrongs done by the police are seldom redressed. The powers vested in the police officers are so large that it is very difficult for a man who once incurs their displeasure to live peacefully. It is no wonder therefore that the people should remain in constant dread of the police.

The police.

NAVAVIBHAKAR  
SADHARANI,  
July 16th, 1888.

11. The *Navavibhakar Sadharani*, of the 16th July, says that the reason why the Bengal police is so given to committing acts of oppression is that it consists mostly of up-country men with little or no sympathy for the Bengalis. In the case of Calcutta, two additional causes of oppression exist. These are, first, the fact that the Calcutta police is officered principally by Europeans and Eurasians, who, too, have little or no sympathy with the Hindu and Mussulman population of the town, and, secondly, the fact that people in Calcutta do not, like the inhabitants of the villages, interest themselves in each other or help each other in difficulty and danger. This is why the police is less oppressive in the mofussil than in Calcutta. This is why it is so unsafe for any native in Calcutta to quarrel with a common pahrawalla. This is why the police was able to commit unmolested, some years ago, that fearful oppression, in broad daylight, on the old and honoured Ghoshal family of Calcutta, and that oppression on the students of the Hare School, &c.

The recent torture case has roused the Calcutta public from its slumber. The accused in that case has been acquitted because the complainant could not identify the persons who had tortured him. But the Commissioner or the Deputy Commissioner of Police could have found out the really guilty persons if he had made serious efforts to do so. But neither of them made any such efforts. As regards Mr. Boyd, the Police Inspector, it is difficult to understand why or how he has been acquitted. No sensible man will believe that the torture was inflicted without his knowledge.

The Calcutta public should avail themselves of this opportunity to submit a petition to the Lieutenant-Governor, complaining of the oppressions of the police. It is really very bad that the police should investigate and bring



to light cases of oppression committed in the houses of private persons and conceal cases of oppression committed by themselves in the thanas.

12. The *Som Prakash*, of the 16th July, is not satisfied with Mr. Justice Wilson's decision in the torture case. The acquittal of the prisoners will make the police more oppressive than at present.

Mr. Lambert, Deputy Commissioner of Police, must, therefore, be admitted to have done a very proper thing, if the rumour regarding the dismissal of Mr. Boyd and the three constables be true.

Fraudulent auction sales in Calcutta.

13. The same paper complains that fraudulent auction sales go on unchecked in Calcutta through the negligence of the town police.

14. The same paper thinks that to subject the people to unnecessary trouble and oppression was the only object which the authorities had in view in issuing the confidential police circular. Its real author seems to be Lord Dufferin and not Mr. Veasey, the Inspector-General of Police. Sir Steuart Bayley, on being asked by the Indian Association to withdraw the circular, has replied that it will be impossible for His Honour to withdraw it, and that he will try to make it as harmless as possible. But will this assurance be attended with any better results than those which came of His Honour's assurance to reform the municipal law of Calcutta?

Is it not the duty of Lord Dufferin, now that His Excellency is about to leave India, to withdraw the circular, and thereby do some good to India, however small? And why should His Excellency bring odium on his name by not doing what he has the power to do?

(b)—*Working of the Courts.*

15. The *Sansodhini*, of the 6th July, says that some coolies of the Sankha tea garden in Chittagong being dissatisfied with Mr. Browne, the Manager, left that garden and entered service on a monthly salary of Rs. 7 each in the Kerarikhil tea garden near Chittagong by entering into agreements with Mr. Mahony, the Manager of the garden. After some time they learnt that Rs. 5 only had been set down in their agreements as their monthly salary. Mr. Mahony had asked the coolies to sign the agreements, and being all illiterate men they had done so by attaching their marks thereto. The agreements, moreover, were not presented at any registry office, and the contents thereof were not read over to the coolies. They therefore applied to the Magistrate of Chittagong for the cancelment of the agreements. In the meantime Mr. Mahony brought a suit against them for absconding, and warrants were issued for their arrest. The Magistrate sentenced some of them to a week's imprisonment, some to imprisonment for a longer term for the offence of making a false statement, namely, denying their signature to the agreements. But the Magistrate, curiously enough, took no notice of the complaint of the coolies that Mr. Mahony had put down Rs. 5 in the agreement as their salary, instead of Rs. 7, the real stipulated salary.

No justice is expected from the Magistrate of Chittagong in such cases. The High Court is requested to call for the papers of this case, and to do justice to the poor coolies. It will go hard with the coolies if they are compelled to serve on Rs. 5 a month each.

16. A correspondent of the same paper says that Mr. Manson, the Magistrate of Chittagong, has become highly unpopular at that station. It is hoped that Government will soon transfer him from Chittagong.

SOM PRAKASH,  
July 16th, 1883.

SOM PRAKASH.

SOM PRAKASH.

SANSODHINI,  
July 6th, 1883.

SANSODHINI.



CHASUVANTA,  
July 9th, 1888.

17. The *Chakravartā*, of the 9th July, says that the judgment passed by Mr. Pitter, the Joint-Magistrate of Mymensingh, in the case of Satis Chandra Biswas versus Thomas Kallanos and Henry Bolst, has disappointed the people of Mymensingh.

BURDWAN SANTIVANI,  
July 10th, 1888.

18. The *Burdwan Sanjivani*, of the 10th June, says that the courts of justice in the mofussil now exist more for harassing the people by subjecting them to unnecessary trouble and expense, than for redressing their wrongs. This state of things is the result of the operation of the causes, namely, first, the anxiety of the judicial officers to keep their files clear, and, secondly, the inability of the existing staff of these courts to cope with their increased work. The state of things in this respect can be therefore remedied only by adding to the number of the existing judicial and ministerial officers. But as that will involve additional expenditure of money, Government, which looks upon these courts more as sources of revenue than anything else, and which therefore prescribes many and unnecessary items of expenditure for litigants, will do nothing in that direction. And so, when it is called upon to consider the question of reforming the present administration of justice in the mofussil, Government evades its responsibility by putting forth the usual financial excuse. But the Government, which can undertake unnecessary foreign wars with borrowed money, ought not certainly to plead financial inability in a matter of such vital importance to the people of this country as the reform of their judicial machinery.

19. The *Sahachar*, of the 11th July, says that the annual acquittal by the Sessions Judges in the country of a very large number of prisoners, and some of the decisions passed by Mr. Justice Wilson at the last Criminal Sessions of the High Court, have considerably shaken the public faith in the administration of criminal justice in Bengal, and it is generally believed that it is possible in almost all cases for a rich man, however grave his offence may be, to elude the meshes of the criminal law.

As regards the acquittals by Sessions Judges. As the cases which are sent up to the Sessions Courts are investigated first by the police and then by the committing Magistrates, the chance of a very considerable proportion thereof being false is extremely small. The acquittals must therefore be due to other causes, such as unwillingness of the jury to convict except in very trifling cases, the inability of the Judges, especially when they happen to have come over from the Executive branch of the service, to properly direct the jury, and their fastidiousness as regards the evidence necessary to secure a conviction. And it is the duty of Government to ascertain which of these causes operates most powerfully in swelling the number of acquittals by the Sessions Judges.

To turn to Mr. Justice Wilson's decisions:—

1. The Doveton College murder case. In this case, if the charges against the prisoners had been properly framed, the two men who were acquitted would have been found guilty and punished as abettors of Meher Ali's crime.
2. The parricide case. In this case, it is not easy to see why the parricide Nilmadhab was sentenced to transportation for life instead of to death.
3. The police torture case. In this case, the prisoners have been let off because of the alleged failure of the prosecution to identify the offenders. But when it is considered that the boy Sunnoo singled out the three constables placed on trial from a line of 60 constables formed on the grounds



of the thana, and the Inspector Boyd, although another Inspector, Mr. Hill, was standing near him, there can remain no doubt about the identification of the real offenders.

Again, in telling the jury that before convicting any of the prisoners, it was their duty to see that there was incriminating evidence against him personally, Mr. Justice Wilson forgot the principle laid down in section 34 of the Penal Code, which provides that in cases like the one under consideration evidence of a general character alone is necessary to secure conviction against all the accused.

As regards Inspector Boyd, there can be no doubt, whether he actually tortured the boy or simply connived at his torture, that he ought not to have been allowed to escape unpunished. A Chief Justice of the Calcutta High Court once punished the head-constable of a thana simply because he connived at the infliction of torture on a prisoner in his thana by two of his constables.

Mr. Lambert and the torture case.

20. The *Surabhi and Patākā*, of the 12th July, thus delivers itself in regard to the torture case:—

SURABHI AND PATAKA,  
July 12th, 1888.

It had thought that the jury would acquit Mr. Boyd and convict the native constables. The constables have, however, had a very narrow escape, and that through the exceptional good fortune of having been associated with a European. Be that as it may, Mr. Hyde, Barrister-at-Law, deserves the thanks of the public for bringing this case of torture before the courts.

Mr. Lambert, Deputy Commissioner of Police, has acted very properly by dispensing with the services of the three constables, and of Mr. Boyd, even though they have been acquitted by the Sessions Court. But while dismissing the constables, Mr. Lambert has accepted Mr. Boyd's resignation instead of dismissing him too. Does this mean that Mr. Lambert has a remote intention of taking Mr. Boyd back into the police?

21. The *Bhārat Mitra*, of the 12th July, says that Mr. Gait, Assistant Commissioner of Mangaldi in Assam, did an illegal act in causing the coolie woman, Behu Kuchni, to be whipped. Government ought to deal severely with Mr. Gait.

BHARAT MITRA,  
July 12th, 1888.

Mr. Gait, Assistant Commissioner of Mangaldi, Assam.

22. The *Education Gazette*, of the 13th July, referring to the *Som Prakash* newspaper's remarks on the necessity of reviving the old village panchayats as a means of minimising the evils of the present costly system of administering justice (see Report on Native Papers for week ending 14th July, paragraph 27), observes that it is the people, and not Government, who should take the needful steps to have those simpler forms of tribunals re-established. The people of Bombay and Madras have already set up some such tribunals. And it is quite within the power of the Bengalis to do the same thing by moving Government on the subject. It is no fault of the Government that there are no panchayats in Bengal for the administration of justice.

EDUCATION GAZETTE,  
July 13th, 1888.

The *Som Prakash* on the panchayat system.

23. The *Samaya*, of the 13th July, quotes the legal opinion of Mr. Kirkwood's proceedings, published in the *Statesman* newspaper, and observes that the Lieutenant-Governor's answer to the Indian Association's memorial on the subject, namely, that Mr. Kirkwood's case is under His Honour's consideration is not quite satisfactory. For after all there is not much to consider in a case of this kind. Perhaps, by delaying to decide his case, Government means to give time to Mr. Kirkwood to run away to England on leave, and

SAMAYA,  
July 13th, 1888.

Mr. Kirkwood.



SAMAYA,  
July 13th, 1888.

purify himself in the holy water of the Thames. It seems then that if Mr. Kirkwood is punished at all, it will be through the efforts of the just and impartial Sir Steuart Bayley.

24. The same paper, referring to the recent torture case, observes as follows :—

The torture case.

That the boy Sunnoo made no mistake in identifying his torturers is clear from the fact of his having pointed out the three constables even though they stood in a line of 50 constables. Again, the discrepancy between his statements before the Magistrate and his statements before the Sessions Court regarding the part which Inspector Boyd played in the matter will appear trifling and immaterial to all who will take note of the fact that in both those statements he implicated the same four men.

The discrepancy would have been a real one if he had named different persons in the two statements. And supposing the discrepancy to be a real one, it will surprise no one who takes into consideration the age of the boy and the nature of the cross-examination to which he was subjected in the Sessions Court.

The boy had apparently no quarrel with Mr. Boyd and the three constables, and the mere fact that he named them and not any body else as the persons who ordered his torture and tortured him, coupled with the fact that all these men belonged to the thana to which he was brought on suspicion, leaves no doubt in one's mind about the truth of his statements.

Again, it is a fact that torture is more or less practised by native policemen in every thana in India in the belief that it is necessary to practise it, and that most of the European police officers systematically connive at the infliction of torture. And so, even if it be true that the Inspector had no hand in the torturing of Sunnoo, still the fact that he was present at the thana when Sunnoo was tortured, and knew of it at the time, is enough to fix upon him the guilt of the affair.

The Judge and the jury would, therefore, have been justified in convicting the Inspector and the constables.

The fact that money has been raised by subscription from among employés in the Calcutta police for the conduct of the defence in this case is next referred to in terms of strong disapproval, and it is observed that great good may be derived by making guilty policemen pay the cost of their defence from their own pockets whenever they are prosecuted in the criminal courts.

SAMAYA.

25. The same paper, referring to the sentence of fine and imprisonment passed by Mr. Wells, Deputy Commissioner of Lucknow, on Mathura Prasad and

Mr. Wells, Deputy Commissioner of Lucknow.

Lalta Prasad for having hurt the religious

feelings of two Native Christians, Chuni Lal and Phatinur Khan, by using disrespectful language in regard to Jesus Christ and his mother, delivers itself as follows :—

While the story of the complainants was supported by the evidence of some Native Christians, and one European, that of the defendants was corroborated by the evidence of two respectable Mahomedans and one Bengali shop-keeper. Now, the evidence of the Native Christians on the side of the complainants may be disposed of as being of no importance whatever, seeing that, being themselves Native Christians, and in the pay of the Missionaries, they would naturally support the case of their co-religionists. Thus, the only important evidence on the side of the complainants is that of the European gentleman. On the other side, the evidence of the two Mahomedan gentlemen, as the evidence of men who had no kind of connection, religious or other, with the defendants, and who could therefore have possibly no motive for hiding the truth in their interest, carries a



weight which is absolutely wanting in the evidence given on the side of the complainants. And this will appear all the more clearly to him who takes note of the fact that one of these Mahomedan gentlemen has, according to his own evidence in the case, a profound veneration for Jesus, whom the defendants are stated to have traduced.

Thus, though every right consideration demanded a belief in the story of the defence, yet the Deputy Commissioner, influenced, no doubt, by his partiality towards his own co-religionists, and forgetting the sacred duties attaching to his high office, thought fit to disbelieve that story and sentenced the defendants to fine and imprisonment. Again, supposing that the defendants were really guilty of the offence with which they were charged, the Deputy Commissioner's sentence must still be pronounced harsh and unjust, because it makes no allowance for the heat and excitement of controversy, and implies a complete ignoring of the fact that the Hindu gods and goddesses are vilely abused with impunity by Christian Missionaries in their printed tracts. The decision of Mr. Wells, touching as it does, the Hindus in their most sensitive point, is calculated to do immense mischief.

26. The same paper, referring to Mr. Justice Straight's decision in the case in which a European soldier was charged with having committed rape on a native woman, says that, though the perusal of

Mr. Justice Straight and the rape case,

the evidence in this case can leave no doubt in one's mind that rape was committed, yet it is surprising to find that the Judge and the jury acquitted the prisoner in that Court and convicted him only "for criminal assault, with intent to outrage the modesty of a woman!"

27. The same paper says that a great failure of justice has been caused by the release on appeal to the Sessions Judge of Rajshahye of the men who were charged of having caused the death of

A case in the Court of the Sessions Judge of Rajshahye.

the boy Erfan in the Surdah factory (see Report on Native Papers for week ending 16th June, paragraph 5). The Lieutenant-Governor is asked to call for the papers of this case.

28. The *Bangabasi*, of the 14th July, does not agree with Mr. Justice Wilson in thinking that Sunnoo has not been able to identify the offenders. Mr. Cranenburgh

The torture case.

has deposed that he took Sunnoo to the Park Street thana, that both Mr. Lambert and Mr. Hill, the Police Superintendent, were there at the time, that all the constables in the thana were made to stand in a row, and that Sunnoo pointed to three of them as the persons who had tortured him. Those three men did not stand together side by side, and yet Sunnoo identified them as he passed by them along the line. There can therefore be no doubt about the identity of the prisoners. Again, as Sunnoo was released on Saturday and identified the prisoners on the next following day, it is not possible that he could have in so short a time forgotten the faces and features of the men who had tortured him so cruelly. The acquittal of the Police Inspector Mr. Boyd has aroused suspicions in the public mind. The jury was composed entirely of Europeans and Eurasians, Mr. Boyd's counsel having challenged all the native jurors who were accordingly not empanelled. It is therefore popularly believed that in the trial of this case the jury were throughout influenced by the view that European police officers cannot use torture as a means of extorting confessions. And it is important to note in this connection that both Mr. Hill, the Police Superintendent, and Mr. Hill, counsel for Mr. Boyd, urged this view upon the jury.

Both the Judge and the jury have declared unanimously that torture was inflicted on the boy Sunnoo. But how can they reconcile this view with

SAMAYA,  
July 18th, 1888.

SAMAYA-

BANGABASI,  
July 14th, 1888.



the theory that Mr. Boyd knew nothing of the infliction of torture upon the boy? Mr. Dodman, witness for the defence, deposed that he slept in Mr. Boyd's room in the Park Street thana on the 8th June last, and that Mr. Boyd was in the room almost the whole night, and went out only once or twice. He also says that Mr. Boyd did not leave his room when the boy Sunnoo was suspended by a rope from the *punkha*. That time was from 3 A.M. to 5 A.M. But Mr. Dodman who speaks to having spent three nights in the thana within the last two months could not give the dates of the other two nights, and was only able to give the date on which Sunnoo was tortured. Mr. Dodman, indeed, was so good a witness that he could not even describe the position of the thana. And yet the Judge and jury attached greater weight to the evidence of Mr. Dodman than to that of Mr. Hill, the Police Superintendent, who, after making a careful inquiry, informed Mr. Hyde that on the night of the occurrence Sunnoo was all along in the custody of Mr. Boyd.

The Court has declared the evidence of the boy Sunnoo in regard to Mr. Boyd to be of a conflicting nature. But if Sunnoo was really suspended by a rope from a *punkha*, it is clear that this cannot have been done without the knowledge of Mr. Boyd. It is impossible for subordinates to inflict torture without the knowledge or connivance of their master. It is quite possible, however, that Mr. Boyd may have left the place after giving the necessary orders. It is quite possible that the *pahrawallas* who actually tied the rope were shown by Mr. Boyd how to do it. Sunnoo appears not to have been clearly questioned on this point in the Police Court, and did not, on that account, make a full statement there. And as he was questioned on the point in the Sessions Court, he made a full statement there. So there was no real contradiction anywhere in Sunnoo's evidence, and Sunnoo's evidence therefore demanded Mr. Boyd's conviction.

The accused have luckily escaped punishment. They may indeed be all innocent men. But there is no gainsaying that their trial has brought out the fact that there is great police oppression in Calcutta. The High Court may satisfy itself with the reflection that the identity of the accused was not established; but how can Government satisfy itself with such a reflection? The authorities can punish those in whose custody Sunnoo was kept in the thana. Mr. Boyd has resigned. The Deputy Commissioner has transferred all the *pahrawallas* in the Park Street thana to other thanas, and Mr. Hill, the Police Superintendent, to Ekbalpore. But this is not enough. The writer wants to know which *pahrawallas* have been transferred, and whether the accused *pahrawallas* are among them.

SANJIVANI,  
July 14th, 1888.

29. The *Sanjivani*, of the 14th July, has received all the papers relating to the Mymensingh assault case, and, after carefully perusing the same, confidently declares that there has been a great failure of justice in this case, and that Mr. Pittar, the Joint-Magistrate, who tried the case, has disgraced his high position by showing partiality to the accused at every step. Mr. Pittar refused to give the prosecution a copy of the deposition of the complainant, and also refused to issue summonses against some witnesses for the complainant. The wound received by Satis Chandra Biswas did not heal up within 28 days after the assault, and yet the Joint-Magistrate framed a charge under section 323, while the complainant insisted upon a charge under section 325.

Baboo Kailas Chandra Ghosh, a witness for the defence, deposed that Mr. Kallanos struck Satis Chandra two or three blows. But the Magistrate recorded "Kallanos gave him two or three pushes." This shows that Mr. Pittar is thoroughly ignorant of the Bengali language, and yet Mr. Pittar has been entrusted with the trial of Bengali cases! Anything and everything



possible in India! Mr. Pittar recorded the deposition just as he pleased, and did not even allow the witness to read it.

Mr. Pittar omitted to record many important points in the depositions of Nim Chand Baboo, the Station-master of Mymensingh, and Purna Baboo, Assistant Surgeon.

Mr. Pittar says that the accused are all truthful men. He seems to think, indeed, that a Eurasian cannot tell a lie. But an impartial examination of Mr. Kallanos's evidence will show that he did not tell the truth in this case. He was asked, "how many times did you strike the complainant?" and he replied, "only once." But when he was asked, "how then did the complainant receive three cuts on his head?" he replied, "I cannot say. The night was dark. The other Baboos were striking with their sticks. Mr. Easton was struck twice and Mr. Bolst was struck twice or thrice by the Baboos. The Baboos may have struck the complainant on the head." But this was an utterly false statement. It is found on a reference to the almanac that the night of the occurrence was the 7th night of the moon, when the moon must have shone brightly up to 12 o'clock midnight. There was no cloud in the sky, and the train left the station at 10-30 P.M., so that Mr. Kallanos's statement that the night was a dark one was utterly false. It was, at any rate, not dark when the assault took place. There was also a lantern burning on the spot where the assault took place. Mr. Kallanos struck Satis thrice, and there were accordingly three distinct marks of violence on his head. But Mr. Kallanos said that the two other marks were the marks of blows received from the Baboos. And the Magistrate placed implicit faith in this statement of Mr. Kallanos! But Mr. Easton, a jute dealer and a witness for the defence, who deposed that he had watched the affray as long as it lasted, did not say that the other Baboos were striking with their sticks. After the occurrence, Mr. Kallanos himself told Nimchand Baboo that one Baboo had attacked him. Thus, Mr. Kallanos's statement that the other Baboos had attacked him with sticks is utterly false. Mr. Bolst did not say a word about any attack by the other Baboos. Mr. Pittar says, "I can only suppose that in the excitement of the moment, Kallanos did not notice how many blows he gave, and he may have struck the complainant more than once." If this be accepted as a correct view of the affair, then both Mr. Easton and Mr. Bolst must be admitted to have lied, for they both said that Kallanos struck the complainant only once.

Mr. Kallanos informed the Magistrate that he could not secure the services of a competent pleader, that the complainant was all right, and was keeping to his bed only to give the matter an air of greater importance and gravity than it really possessed, and that the Bengalis had formed a clique against him. All these statements were false. It is the complainant who could not engage a competent pleader, and the Magistrate himself found him in his house laid up in bed. The second defendant, Mr. Bolst, was acquitted on the ground that he assaulted Satis Chandra in the exercise of the right of self-defence. But Mr. Bolst himself said that Mr. Kallanos and Satis Chandra were fighting each other, and he stepped in and knocked the complainant down. A fight was going on between Mr. Kallanos, a very strong man, and Satis, a boy of 18, and Mr. Bolst actually made a cowardly attack upon the latter and knocked him down. Can any sane man regard such an attack, as an attack made in the exercise of the right of self-defence? It appears from the deposition of the station-master that Mr. Bolst said—"I will take the life of the boy". This, indeed, is fit language in the mouth of a man standing on the defensive.

Mr. Easton, the jute dealer, said that he could not state on oath whether the complainant had struck Bolst or not. When he separated Bolst and Satis Chandra, who were fighting each other at the time, Satis Chandra fell on the ground. But Mr. Kallanos says that Mr. Bolst knocked Satis



down. Mr. Bolst himself says: "I went to Satis Chandra and knocked him down; afterwards Mr. Easton separated us." The evidence of Mr. Easton cannot be regarded as trustworthy. But in the opinion of Mr. Pittar, the evidence of all the Eurasians in this case was in the highest degree trustworthy.

So long as boy Magistrates like Mr. Pittar are allowed to dispense justice, so long failure of justice like this will be very common. In cases in which Europeans and Natives are opposed to each other, justice is invariably denied to the latter.

In the present case, Satis Chandra got three cuts on his head, and was struck on the back and chest, and was in consequence thereof confined to bed for a month and a half. And yet one of the accused has been let off and another has been fined only Rs. 25 on the ground of having given the complainant only a push!

The magisterial officers of Mymensingh have not of late been acquitting themselves well. Mr. R. C. Dutt, the present Magistrate of Mymensingh, is reported to be an able man. It is hoped that he will do justice in the present case. Otherwise oppression by men like Kallanos will increase. Mr. Kallanos was once required to enter into a recognisance for 50 thousand rupees for keeping the peace, and his oppressions ceased. But the lenient manner in which he has been dealt with by Mr. Pittar will, in all likelihood, embolden him again to defy law and justice.

DACCA PRAKASH,  
July 15th, 1888.

30. The *Dacca Prakash*, of the 15th July, says that the importance of the native press as peace-makers and mediators between Government and the people

The *Chattal Gazette*.  
is not often realized by lowminded officers in the lower grades of the public service. Forgetting the service which that press renders to the Government, officers always try to oppress and harass it. By way of illustration, reference is made to the sentence of fine and imprisonment passed by Messrs. Manson and Muller of Chittagong on the editor and the publisher of the *Chattal Gazette* on account of the well deserved strictures made in that paper on one Krishna Chunder Banerjee, a favourite and a subordinate of the Magistrate.

SOM PRAKASH,  
July 16th, 1888.

31. A correspondent of the *Som Prakash*, of the 16th July, says that the Honorary Magistrates of Santipore are irregular in their attendance at Court. They ordinarily come to Court at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. This causes great trouble and inconvenience to suitors. Mr. Macpherson, the new Magistrate of Nuddea, and Mr. Smith, the Commissioner of the Presidency Division, should take steps to compel the Magistrates, both stipendiary and honorary, to come to Court punctually.

32. The *Samvad Prabhakar*, of the 18th July, refers to the remark made by Baboo Chandi Charan Sen, the First Munsif of Krishnagore, in a decision of his that 99 per cent. of Hindu widows are unchaste, and asks whether the Munsif is a Brahmo or a Christian. He is not certainly a Hindu, for no Hindu could have brought himself to make such a statement. He must belong to the *Vaidya*, *Tanti* or *Sonarbanik* caste, whose women are proverbially unchaste.

SAMVAD PRABHAKAR,  
July 18th, 1888.

A Munsif on the chastity of Hindu widows.

(c)—*Jails*.

33. The *Sahachar*, of the 11th July, sees no reason why the juvenile offenders of Assam should not be accommodated in the reformatories of Bengal, as proposed by the Chief Commissioner of that Province, if the Assam Government pays the expense.

SAHACHAR,  
July 11th, 1888.

The juvenile offenders of Assam in the Bengal Reformatories.



## (d)—Education.

34. A correspondent of the *Cháruvartá*, of the 9th July, is sorry to find that the eight boys who passed the Vernacular Scholarship Examination in the First Division in the district of Mymensingh have not been awarded scholarships, and the boys from the Durgapore and Jalalpore or Jamalpore schools who passed the examination in the Second Division have obtained scholarships. Were all the candidates who passed in the First Division above 15? As a matter of fact, not one among them is above 12 or 13. The candidates from the Kissoregunge school, which is a H. O. English School, are not indeed entitled to scholarships. But why have the candidates from other schools been denied scholarships?

CHÁRUVARTÁ,  
July 9th, 1898.

35. Another correspondent of the same paper complains that the primary grant of the Baniakaji pathsala in Mymensingh has been stopped. More than 30 poor boys read in the pathsala, and the withdrawal of the grant will lead to the abolition of the pathsala. The authorities are therefore requested to restore the grant.

CHÁRUVARTÁ.

36. The *Apurva Panchayat*, of the 12th July, says that the new rule under which travelling allowances will be granted only to those Sub-Inspectors in the Education Department who will travel 21 miles a day will cause serious inconvenience to those whom it concerns, and immense harm to education. For, in the first place, it is physically impossible for a man to travel every day so long a distance as 21 miles either on foot or on horseback, and in the second place, were a man here and there to do it, he would be unable, for want of time, to inspect the schools which would fall in his way. When the travelling allowances of the Sub-Inspectors were reduced from four annas to two annas per mile, Government, with a view of minimising the hardship which the reduction seemed likely to cause, raised the salaries of that class of officers. And if the new rule is enforced, it will practically reverse its own decision in the matter. It is rumoured that Sir Alfred Croft has written to Government strongly protesting against the rule, and Government, it is hoped, will give a favourable hearing to Sir Alfred.

APURVA PANCHAYAT  
July 12th, 1898.

37. A correspondent of the *Education Gazette*, of the 13th July, says that the model schools have fallen from their high state of efficiency since the time when Government ceased to bear the entire burden of expenditure on these schools. As these schools have now been transferred to the management of the District Boards, the Boards should do all that they can to manage them in the way they were managed by Government, and thus to revive their old reputation for efficiency.

EDUCATION GAZETTE,  
July 13th, 1898.

38. A correspondent of the *Dacca Prakash*, of the 15th July, asks the Inspector of Schools, Dacca Circle, as well as the Secretary and the members of the Narayanaganj school, to remove the present head-master of that school from his post.

DACCA PRAKASH,  
July 15th, 1898.

39. The *Samvād Prabhākar*, of the 17th July, is surprised that Baboo Raj Kumar Sen and Ram Chandra Mozumdar, who were found last year to have awarded marks very carelessly to the candidates whose papers they examined, have been again appointed examiners for the next year's Entrance Examination. Careless awarding of marks is a serious offence, and the Syndicate should see that such a thing does not happen again.

SAMVAD PRABHAKAR,  
July 17th, 1898.



## (c)—Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI,  
July 10th, 1888.

40. The *Burdwan Sanjivani*, of the 10th July, draws the attention of the Commissioners of the Burdwan Municipality to the following points in connection with the sanitary and other wants of the town:—

1. Want of water-supply in the Paikmarpara Lanes, Nos. 1 and 2. Each of these lanes ought to have a hydrant for the supply of water.
2. The miserable condition of the Paikmarpara Lane No. 2. The practice of depositing the sweepings of the town near the lane ought to be discontinued. The lane itself should be thoroughly repaired, and its drainage improved. The drain communicating with the tank *Gopal Sagar*, which has now encroached upon the lane, should be made *pukka*, and pillars should be constructed to prevent people from falling into it.

HINDU RANJIKA,  
July 11th, 1888.

41. A correspondent of the *Hindu Ranjika*, of the 11th July, says that the *pukka* drains, which have been recently constructed within the Santipore Municipality, are very defective. The roads are found to be under water after a heavy shower. Water accumulates on the road at Kansaripara, south of the Harisabha building, and two houses belonging to the muchis have come down. Water also accumulates at Lukhmitalpara. If nothing is now done to allow the water to run out, many houses will be damaged. The municipal authorities are requested to attend to the matter.

MURSHIDABAD  
PRATINIDHI,  
July 13th, 1888.

42. The *Murshidabad Pratinidhi*, of the 13th July, complains that the roads within the Berhampore Municipality are out of repair. It is very difficult for passengers or carriages to use those roads during the rainy season. The authorities are requested to repair the roads as early as possible.

SANJIVANI,  
July 14th, 1888.

43. A correspondent of the *Sanjivani*, of the 14th July, says that the rate-payers of the Ranaghat Municipality have been unduly assessed to the municipal rates, and many have therefore appealed against the assessment. Baboo Surendra Nath Pal Chauduri, the Chairman of the Municipality, disposed of the appeals on a Sunday at his own house with the assistance of two other Commissioners, one of them the assessing Commissioner himself, without notifying the date fixed for the disposal of the appeals, and without hearing what the appellants had to say on the subject.

DACCA PRAKASH,  
July 15th, 1888.

44. The *Dacca Prakash*, of the 15th July, complains of the inefficient municipal administration of Dacca and of the negligence of the Chairman and the Commissioners in attending to the municipal work, which suffers from want of proper supervision. The reduction of the salary of the Municipal Secretary by Rs. 150 is an illustration in point. As it is proposed to appoint an Engineer, and pay him the money derived by reducing the Secretary's salary, the reduction will not result in economy. Its only effect will, therefore, be to drive the present efficient Secretary from his post, and bring in an ill-paid and therefore inefficient engineer into the municipality.

GRAMBASI,  
July 15th, 1888.

45. The *Grambasi*, of the 15th July, blames the Howrah District Board for asking the Local Board of Uloberia to stop further expenditure on roads this year, because no good roads have been constructed with the money already spent for the purpose. Now, it is not true that no good roads have been constructed this year. On the other hand, the present Chairman of the Local



Board did all that it was possible for him to do in this matter with the scanty allowance of Rs. 2,000 at his disposal. That many roads still remain to be repaired is owing to the smallness of the funds at the disposal of the Board. If the District Board's order be carried out, then the money already spent on the roads in course of construction will be so much money thrown away. The Board should therefore reconsider its order.

(g)—*Railways and communications, including canals and irrigation.*

46. A correspondent of the *Cháruvartá*, of the 9th July, says that not even middle-sized boats cannot pass under the Kissoregunge bridge lately constructed by Babu Mahendra Chandra Mozumdar, the late Sub-divisional Officer. It would, indeed, have been better if, instead of such a bridge, no bridge had been at all constructed.

CHARUVARTA,  
July 9th, 1888.

47. The *Bangabási*, of the 14th July, says that railway passengers have derived no benefit from past Railway Conferences, and hopes that the coming Conference will be able to remove their many grievances and disadvantages. The Conference should discuss the following important points:—

BANGABASI,  
July 14th, 1888.

- (1). The question of the construction of waiting-rooms for male and female passengers in all stations.
- (2). The question of making better arrangement for the sale of tickets.
- (3). The question of providing separate carriages for female passengers.
- (4). The question of providing bath-rooms in intermediate and third class carriages.
- (5). The question of making arrangements for the supply of good drinking-water at all the stations.

48. The *Grámbási*, of the 15th July, relates an accident which happened to an old man on the night of Monday last at the Uluberia lock, and dwells on the necessity of constructing a railing near the lock, and of making provision for lighting it better at night than it is at present.

GRAMBASI,  
July 15th, 1888.

49. The *Navavibhakar Sádharaní*, of the 16th July, says that the coming Railway Conference should devise means for removing the grievances of the third class and native female passengers, and attaching water-closets, &c., to intermediate carriages in the same way as they are attached to first and second class carriages. There should always be waiting-rooms for third class and intermediate class passengers at all the stations.

NAVAVIBHAKAR  
SADHARANI,  
July 16th, 1888.

(h)—*General.*

50. The *Sansodhíni*, of the 6th July, has heard numerous complaints against the District Engineer of the Chittagong Hill Tracts. It is said that the Engineer improperly expends money, and that there is no one there to supervise his work. The Inspector of Local Works in the Chittagong Division should therefore be entrusted with the duty of supervising his work. The Commissioner of the Chittagong Division is requested to attend to the matter.

SANSODHINI,  
July 6th, 1888.

51. The *Sár Sudhánidhi*, of the 9th July, says that Government has acted foolishly by disarming the people of India. Government's distrust of the people will do more harm than good in times of danger. Government is making its faithful Indian subjects physically weak, and

SAR SUDHANIDHI  
July 9th, 1888.



is arming the Afghans, who are a most faithless people. The easiest way of defending the Empire is to enlist the natives as volunteers, and to raise a militia of eight lakhs of men with the money which is now being spent on the Pishin-Candahar Railway. If the Government can muster 10 lakhs of troops in times of war, its enemies will never dare to invade India.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI,  
July 10th, 1888.

52. The *Burdwan Sanjivani*, of the 10th July, says that, by issuing his recent circular requiring Magisterial officers

The whipping circular.

not to pass the sentence of whipping on respectable people, His Honour has given evidence of a sympathetic heart, and established his claim to the veneration of the people of Bengal.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI.

53. The Bankura correspondent of the same paper contradicts generally the statements made by the *Som Prakash*, of the 25th June, against the Deputy

A contradiction.

Magistrate of Bankura, who rose to his present position from a clerkship. (See Report on Native Papers for week ending 30th June, paragraph 46.)

SAHACHAR,  
July 11th, 1888.

54. The *Sahachar*, of the 11th July, says that, as tea-cultivation cannot be suppressed without doing injury to

The coolie question.

the country, coolie-labour will, for years to come, have to be imported into the labour districts of Assam. And so, as coolie emigration cannot be stopped, the only way in which the necessary improvement in this direction can be effected is to devise better methods for the prevention of fraud, oppression and all kinds of unfair practice on the part of the recruiters in the matter of recruiting, transporting, registering and feeding coolies. It will also be necessary for this purpose to compel recruiters to carry on their recruiting and transporting operations in the most public manner, and to make the planters themselves more law-abiding than they now are in their dealings with the coolies. This makes out the necessity of a Coolie Commission, and Government is therefore asked to appoint one.

SURABHI & PATAKA,  
July 12th, 1888.

55. The *Surabhi and Patáka*, of the 12th July, says that it is not difficult to imagine what the decision of the Secretary of State for India will be if

Mr. Larpent.

Mr. Larpent makes an appeal to him against the order of the Government of India dismissing him from the public service. He will in all probability be allowed to retire on pension. And it is for the purpose of giving offending European officers a loophole for preferring appeals to the Secretary of State, that the Government in this country tries them by Commissions involving a large expenditure of public money, and not through the agency of the ordinary courts of law. But the course adopted is different in the case of the natives. A native Deputy Collector in the Bombay Presidency, for instance, has been committed to the Sessions for an offence for which a European officer would be tried by a Commission. This is verily administration of justice irrespective of caste, creed and colour.

RUNGPORE DIK  
PRAKASH,  
July 12th, 1888.

56. The *Rungpore Dik Prakash*, of the 12th July, expresses sympathy with the editor and the printer of the *Chattal*

The editor and the printer of the *Chattal Gazette*.

*Gazette* newspaper who are now in jail. They are victims of an official conspiracy, and

if the statements published in that paper regarding the manner in which the trial was conducted be true, anarchy must be held to be reigning supreme in Chittagong. Government is therefore requested to make a careful inquiry into the matter.

SAMAYA,  
July 13th, 1888.

57. The *Samaya*, of the 13th July, says that, as Mr. Goodricke does not look unwell, his departure from the country

Mr. Goodricke, the Calcutta Collector.

on the plea of ill-health must be owing to revelations made in course of the enquiry

instituted some time ago into the working of the Calcutta Collectorate.



That Mr. Goodricke should under these circumstances be anxious to go to England is natural enough. But it becomes Government not to grant him leave before the charges against him have been finally disposed of.

58. The *Education Gazette*, of the 13th July, characterises as unwarrantable and unjust the statement of the *Bangabási* newspaper in its issue of the 7th July (see Report on Native Papers for week ending 14th July, paragraph 13), that Government in its short-sightedness, being anxious to overawe the people of India into submission, has armed the police with very large powers, and requests the *Bangabási* to consider the impropriety of questioning the motives of Government because of occasional displays of high-handedness by police officers.

EDUCATION GAZETTE,  
July 13th, 1888.

The *Bangabási* on Police oppression.

59. The *Darussaltanat*, of the 14th July, says that suitors are put to great inconvenience and hardship on account of Magistrates trying cases when on tour. The Commissioner of the Burdwan Division, who was lately on tour, required some people of Midnapore to appear before him at Beerbhoom, where he proposed to hear their cases. The parties asked him to postpone their cases till his return to head-quarters. But their application was rejected.

DARUSSALTANAT,  
July 14th, 1888.

The tours of Executive Officers.

60. The *Sanjivani*, of the 14th July, has learnt that Sir Steuart Bayley intends to depute one of his Secretaries to inquire into the subject of coolie recruiting. But the real facts in this connection cannot, it is thought, be ascertained except by appointing a Commission. Something, however, may be done if the officer employed to make this inquiry is one having sympathy with the coolies.

SANJIVANI,  
July 14th, 1888.

Coolie recruiting.

61. The *Bangabási*, of the 14th July, referring to the reply of the Bengal Government to the letter of the Indian Association on the Kirkwood case, that the Lieutenant-Governor will consider the matter in communication with the Judges of the High Court, observes that the people have confidence in Sir Steuart Bayley, but not in the High Court. The High Court has lost its former independence and self-respect. This is proved by its decision in the torture case. Besides, considering that gentle reproof and promotion are, as a rule, the highest punishment inflicted by Government upon offending civilians, it will be folly to expect that the race of Kirkwoods will ever be put down. The Kirkwoods are in no respect better than Seraj-ud-daula, as Siraj-ud-daula is painted by English historians. One Siraj-ud-daula ruined Bengal, but a hundred Siraj-ud-daulas are now committing oppression upon the people of India. It is said that Mr. Kirkwood is going home on leave, and who shall say that he will not return to this country as a Divisional Commissioner. Mr. Kirkwood was, on a former occasion, punished by Sir Richard Temple by being promoted from a Magistrateship to a Judgeship. The British Indian Association represented this to the Viceroy, and were informed in reply that Mr. Kirkwood had indeed been lightly dealt with by Sir Richard, and that he would be heavily punished if he did anything wrong in future. Promotion from a Magistrateship to a Judgeship was then considered a light punishment for Mr. Kirkwood; and promotion to a Commissionership or a Governorship will probably be now deemed adequate punishment for him.

BANGABASI,  
July 14th, 1888.

Mr. Kirkwood.

62. The *Urdu Guide*, of the 14th July, thinks a fine of Rs. 100 quite inadequate for so serious an offence as the sale of adulterated ghee. In order that this obnoxious practice may be put down, it is necessary that a heavier punishment should be provided for it in the law.

URDU GUIDE,  
July 14th, 1888.

Sale of adulterated ghee.



GRANHAW,  
July 15th, 1888.

63. The *Grámáś*, of the 15th July, is at a loss to understand why Mr. Westmacott's inquiry into the outstall system in the district of Howrah has yet produced no result whatever. It is hoped that Government will make no more delay in publishing the report on the subject.

DACCA PRAKASH,  
July 15th, 1888.

64. The *Dacca Prakāśh*, of the 15th July, quotes figures from the Government Administration Reports to show that the increase of the salt duty, by diminishing the consumption of salt, has reduced its sale to the extent of 25 per cent. But as it is reasonable to suppose that it is the poor alone who have been compelled by the increase of duty to reduce their consumption of salt, and as these poor comprise nearly one-half of the Indian population, the decrease of sale to the extent of one-fourth means reduction of consumption to the extent of one-half. Now, even before the increase of the duty, the quantity of salt which used to sell in India every year was only 3,25,50,000 maunds. Well, assuming, as doctors say, that half a chittack of salt is required every day by every adult person, it is clear that before the increase of the salt duty the Indian got only half the quantity of salt required for the maintenance of his health, and that the increase of duty, by reducing that half to one-fourth, will tend materially to undermine the health of the poorer classes of the Indian people.

SAR SUDHANIDHI,  
July 16th, 1888.

65. The *Sār Sudhānidhi*, of the 16th July, says that there are differences between the Hindus and the Mahomedans of Arrah and Gorruckpore in connection with the cow-slaughter question. The local authorities are found to side with the Mahomedans in such cases. Government is therefore requested soon to mediate between the two parties, and to settle their differences as soon as possible.

NAVAVIBHAKAR  
SADHARANI,  
July 16th, 1888.

66. The *Navavibhākar Sādhāranī*, of the 16th July, says that Government has done wrong in allowing Mr. Goodricke leave of absence, when there is such disorder in the Calcutta Collectorate.

NAVAVIBHAKAR  
SADHARANI.

67. The same paper says that Sir Steuart Bayley has done a really good thing, and at the same time given a satisfactory proof of his knowledge of the country, by prohibiting the whipping of respectable persons.

### III.—LEGISLATIVE.

SANJIVANI,  
July 14th, 1888.

68. The *Sanjivani*, of the 14th July, says that the elective system should be gradually introduced into the Indian Legislative Councils. The natives have made so much progress that a partial reconstitution of those Councils has become a necessity. The number of the native members in those Councils should be increased. One-half at least of the entire number of members should be natives. At present the Lieutenant-Governor and his Secretaries do anything they please in the Council. It is they who initiate legislation. The non-official members are only permitted to make speeches and give their votes. There is another point connected with these Councils which deserves careful consideration. Nothing can be now done in these Councils except proposing, discussing and passing laws. Questions relating to the administration of the country, the acts and doings of the public officers, &c., cannot be put in these Councils. This is bad. All Councils should possess the right of interpellation on all questions connected with the administration, for it is the administration that benefits most where this



right exists. This right should be granted to the members of all Legislative Councils in India.

Again, the budget should be allowed to be discussed in the Councils. The Indian tax-payer should know how the money he pays to the State is spent.

#### IV.—NATIVE STATES.

69. Nepal Ghazi, the humourist of the *Sahachar*, thus delivers himself on Hyderabad affairs in the issue of that paper for the 11th July 1888:—

SAHACHAR,  
July 11th, 1888

“The English rogues say that it is Abdul Huq who has caused all the loss which the State of Hyderabad has suffered by the sale of its mining rights. But it appears to my mind that Abdul has only been made a cat's paw of by the big English *budmashes* who have appropriated to themselves the substantial part of the Hyderabad spoil, leaving only some tit-bits for Abdul. Mr. Batten, the brother-in-law of Strachey *cháchá*, has filled his belly, and several other people have divided 90 lakhs amongst them. And now they would have the public believe that the whole fault is Abdul Huq's. This is a veritable English trick, who take all the loaves and fishes themselves, and when caught throw the entire blame on the natives. There is one Khyarderi who was Resident at Hyderabad. This man is prepared to say on oath that he knew nothing of the theft and robbery that were committed there. Surely a laudatory letter should be sent to him. My *bara mamu's* friend, Lepel Griffin *Saheb*, is very partial to the Bengalis; so much so that he shows the log line whenever the name of a Bengali is pronounced. You should construct a stone image of him. When they have made statues of Idin *cháchá* and Tamsan *cháchá*, why should *mamu* Griffin go without one? And anent the subject of statues, don't forget Judge Kirkwood of Patna.”

#### V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

70. A correspondent of the *Cháruvartá*, of the 9th July, complains of scarcity of food in the Khaliajuri pergunnah in Mymensingh. The writer has visited the locality where the people are suffering hard from the scarcity. At Khaliajuri, Royail, Kadirpore, Udoypore, Jugimara and other villages the crops have been entirely destroyed by hail-storm, and in many places more than half the crops has been damaged. Many people came to the correspondent and begged for money and rice, and some of them cried in hunger. There is rice in the market, but the people have not money to buy it, and the money-lenders do not lend them money because they do not receive adequate security. The number of money-lenders in the pergunnah is also very few, and their condition is not prosperous. Mr. B. C. Dutt, the Magistrate of Mymensingh, is requested to remove the sufferings of the poor people of the pergunnah by giving them timely help.

CHÁRUVARTÁ,  
July 9th, 1888.

71. The *Sulabh Samáchar* and *Kushdaha*, of the 13th July, complains of scarcity of water in the villages situated near the Jadabpore station of the Central Bengal Railway. There is a pool of water called the Kudir Bamar in the village of Bulla, at a distance of three or four miles from the villages in question, and the women of those villages have to travel all this distance every day in order to fetch water. The low and rough people of the village Bulla also insult the women who go to their village to fetch water. The above villages in question are within the zemindary of the late Rani Rashmoni, and it is hoped that her successors will excavate a few tanks there. One tank will do for 2 or 3 villages.

SULABH SAMACHAR &  
KUSHDAHÁ,  
July 13th, 1888.



BANGABASI,  
July 14th, 1888.

72. The *Bangabasi*, of the 14th July, says that the *Englishman* newspaper first published the fact of the existence of scarcity in Manbhoom. And the *Englishman's* surmise that the scarcity would increase has proved correct. But the hope held out by the *Englishman* that relief works would be opened has not been fulfilled. But though the distress has since increased, no mention of the increase has been made either in the *Englishman* newspaper or in the Government Gazette. The real state of things in Manbhoom cannot, however, be any longer concealed. The writer will therefore thank Sir Stuart Bayley on behalf of the people of Manbhoom if he even now opens relief works in that district.

SOM PRAKASH,  
July 16th, 1888.

73. A correspondent of the *Som Prakash*, of the 16th July, complains of the scarcity of water at Bansdaha and other villages within the Satkhira sub-division. The *bamar* or stagnant pool of water, which hitherto supplied those villages with pure water, has almost silted up, and its water is now abominably bad. The re-excavation of the *bamar* and the excavation of some new tanks in the villages have become absolutely necessary.

#### VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

SRIMANTA SADAGAR,  
July 9th, 1888.

74. The *Srimanta Sadagar*, of the 9th July, says that a large quantity of rice is exported to Europe. The French prepare wine with Indian rice. The English also do so, and their weavers also use Indian rice for the purpose of starching cloth. But the people of India themselves, in the meantime, do not get enough rice to satisfy their hunger.

SRIMANTA SADAGAR.

75. The same paper does not agree with Mr. Townsend in thinking that a time will come when the British Indian Empire will fly to pieces. There can be no doubt, however, that India will not always remain under the English rule. India will gradually rise in the scale of civilization by contact with Englishmen. And the people of India will unite in one common cause, though professing different religions and speaking different languages, and the National Congress will become in future the Parliament of united India. An English Prince will in time marry an Indian Princess, and then, with that Prince for its Emperor, India will become an independent Empire. India will then be connected with England in the same way in which Scotland is connected with England. The Governors-General who come out to rule India for short periods fail to rule the country satisfactorily. What India, therefore, wants is a permanent ruler, who will be the Chief of united India. There will come a time when England will be compelled to yield to the political demands of the people of India, and when that time comes, India will be the Germany of Asia, and England and India together will establish political supremacy over the whole world.

HINDU RANJIK,  
July 11th, 1888.

76. Referring to the imprisonment of the editor and the printer of the *Chattal Gazette* newspaper, the *Hindu Ranjika*, of the 11th July, says that the people of Chittagong should not now remain inactive and indifferent in the matter, but help the distressed editor, who has tried his best to do good to them.

SAHACHAR,  
July 11th, 1888.

77. The *Sahachar*, of the 11th July, does not understand why the Anglo-Indians should array themselves against the Congress movement. For, as India is now almost their own country, and the Indians have become something like their fellow countrymen, they ought to cultivate friendly relations with the latter, instead of thwarting a movement which is calculated to do good to



the latter and themselves no harm. It is besides useless to oppose a movement which, thanks to Sir William Hunter's able articles in the *Times*, succeeded in securing the sympathy of the Home papers. The *Spectator* alone is opposing, but that should not create any surprise in quarters where it is known that its sub-editor, Mr. Townsend, was at one time editor of the notorious anti-native paper the *Friend of India*.

The movement has so far succeeded that some of the proposals discussed in the Congress, and notably that relating to the reconstitution of the Indian Legislative Councils on a representative basis, are being favourably spoken of by the Home authorities generally. That a reconstitution of the Indian Legislative Councils has become necessary is shewn by the passing of such mischievous laws as the Calcutta Municipal Bill, and it is well for the British Administration in India that English statesmen have at last realized the importance of a reform which is necessary, more in the interest of English rule in this country than in that of the natives who have been taught by experience and long subjection to put up with almost any amount of misery and misfortune.

78. The *Surabhi* and *Patākā*, of the 12th July, thus reviews

Mr. Townsend's article.

Mr. Townsend's article in the *Contemporary Review* :—Mr. Townsend is mistaken in think-

ing that the people of India do not like British rule. His statement in support of this view, that the people of Mysore did not object to the re-establishment of native rule in their country, may be met by the statement that the people of the Punjab—the warlike Sikhs—live peacefully and happily under the British rule.

Mr. Townsend is also mistaken in thinking that Lord Ripon did no good to the people of India, and that the people of India loved him not because he did them any service, but because they thought him to be an enemy of their enemies, the Englishmen. Lord Ripon has done the people of India a service, the like of which has, as yet been done by no other man, and it is for that reason, and not from the base motive ascribed to them by Mr. Townsend, that the people of India made that unique and universal demonstration in his favour. Again, everyone knows that like all earthly things, English rule in India will, in the course of time, come to an end. But it will be a great mistake to think with Mr. Townsend that the natives of India are anxious to anticipate the termination of English rule. If any danger ever befalls that rule, it will be caused by Anglo-Indian selfishness and narrow-mindedness, and not by native disloyalty and disaffection.

79. A correspondent of the *Samaya*, of the 13th July, says that an

Mysteries of the Burdwan Raj—a pamphlet.

anonymous pamphlet, entitled *Mysteries of the Burdwan Raj*, has been recently issued from French Chandernagore, and contains among

other things statements of a most serious nature against persons connected with the Burdwan Raj, such as Lala Banbehari, some of the members of the Raj Council, the Principal of the Burdwan College, and the writer of the *Burdwan Sanjivani* newspaper. These statements should be enquired into.

80. The *Sanjivani*, of the 14th July, is sorry to learn that Mr. Ware

Mr. Ware Edgar.

Edgar is rather seriously indisposed. Mr. Edgar is a highminded gentleman of an excellent

character, and is a well wisher of the people of this country. Sir Stuart would not have been able to do many of his good acts without the assistance of Mr. Edgar. It is very much to be feared lest ill-health should compel Mr. Edgar to leave this country. The writer therefore prays to God to take pity upon ill-fated Bengal and to restore Mr. Edgar to health as soon as possible.

81. Referring to the reply of Sir John Gorst to the question put by Mr. S. Smith on the subject of the working of the outstill system in the Hooghly and

SURABHI & PATAKA,  
July 12th, 1888.

(SAMAYA,  
July 13th, 1888.

SANJIVANI,  
July 14th, 1888.

SANJIVANI.

Sir John Gorst.



Howrah districts, the same paper remarks that the reply was worthy of the man who made it. For it was that very man who felt no hesitation in telling the House of Commons, before the C. D. Act was abolished, that it had been abolished. The writer agrees with Mr. Dyer in thinking that such a man should be turned out of the House of Commons by the neck.

SANJIVANI,  
July 14th, 1888.

82. The same paper says that a class of procuresses entice away girls and young women from their native villages and sell them to the prostitutes in Calcutta. Government is requested to make prompt inquiries into the matter and to put down the practice. This disgraceful trade is doing serious injury to the inhabitants of several places in the neighbourhood of Calcutta and in the district of Midnapore. If timely measures are not taken to put down this abominable trade, it will develop frightfully in the country.

Kidnapping of girls for immoral purposes.

SANJIVANI.

83. A correspondent of the same paper says that he was a passenger in the steamer *Jorehat* on a journey from Goalundo to Serajunge. He met in the steamer 17 men who were going to Assam with a number of Hindu coolies in their charge. These coolies were given rice cooked by Mahomedan *khalasis* to eat. When the correspondent asked them how they could eat rice cooked by Mahomedans, they only struck their foreheads with their hands and remained silent. The Doctor Babu in charge of the steamer asked the correspondent not to tease them in that way. The correspondent next thanked in his own mind the Government which coolly and quietly winks at such things!

Some coolies on their way to Assam.

SANJIVANI.

84. Referring to the conspicuous bravery and gallantry displayed by Subadar Krishna Beer in the Black Mountain expedition, the same paper says that this gallant officer was thrice praised and rewarded by Government for the bravery shown by him in the Cabul War. It is hoped that Government will richly reward this officer this time. It is a pity that brave native soldiers do not get the rewards which English soldiers obtain by performing less valiant deeds. Government should not make these race distinctions in matters like this. Subadar Krishna Beer should be rewarded with the Victoria Cross.

Subadar Krishna Beer.

DACCA GAZETTE,  
July 16th, 1888.

85. A correspondent of the *Dacca Gazette*, of the 16th July, says that some coolies have been enticed away by coolie recruiters to a tea garden situated at a distance of six miles from Dibrugarh. The coolies were brought before the Assistant Commissioner Mr. Timburgh (*sic*) for the registration of their agreements. They refused to register the agreements, whereupon Mr. Timburgh (*sic*) told them that as they had signed the agreements they must serve in the garden. It is said that the Deputy Commissioner afterwards ordered the release of the coolies. But the information regarding their release did not, through the machinations of the clerks of the garden, reach the coolies. There was a Mahomedan woman named Naseeb among these coolies, who told the correspondent that she had a quarrel with her husband, and that thereafter a coolie recruiter had induced her to leave home, saying that she would not have to do any work except taking care of her own children and his child. The woman's children looked underfed and the woman's own cries deeply moved the correspondent.

A coolie story.

NAVAVIBHAKAR  
SADHARANI,  
July 16th, 1888.

86. The *Navavibhakar Sadharani*, of the 16th July, referring to the assault made by Mr. Kallano upon a native boy at the Mymensingh railway station, says that such maltreatment of natives by Europeans may drive the people to desperation. If the Judges, however,

Maltreatment of natives by Englishmen.



adequately punish the offenders in such cases, oppression arising from this source may diminish. The authorities should attend to this matter.

87. The *Somprakāsh*, of the 16th July, referring to the circular issued by the Government of India, notifying His Excellency's intention to distribute titles of honour on deserving men before leaving India, says that no amount of title-giving will redeem his administration from the bad name which it has acquired by increasing poverty all over India.

SOM PRAKASH,  
July 16th, 1888.

CHUNDER NATH BOSE,

*Bengali Translator.*

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE,  
The 14th July 1888.



